



Central Jersey Orchid Society Newsletter

January 2021 Issue

January 2021 President's Message

Wow! It's hard to believe that the first month of the new year is already behind us - - where does the time go?! Fortunately, the darkest days of winter are also behind us as the days grow brighter. And, while we cannot enjoy the many Orchid Shows that would have normally marked this time of year, we can absolutely appreciate our own plants, many of which are putting on a great show of blooms this time of year.

Last month, we had another wonderful meeting. Kim Feddersen's talk on "Growing Slippers" was exceptional. I think everybody learned something meaningful about Paphiopedilums and Phragmipediums just by how engaged everybody was with the numerous questions throughout the talk.

For those that logged into the meeting early, we had an excellent virtual display of our blooming orchids. I was happy to see such a variety of orchids, and of different genera. Each month moving forward, we will open the ZOOM chat room early to connect with one another and "show off" the fruits of our labor with beautiful blooms.

Our February speaker will be our very own, **George Wallace**. George will be discussing growing in the home and under lights. He will be providing tips on how to grow with automated setups, terrariums, and LED lighting, while walking us through a virtual tour. This should be a fun time together and an excellent introduction for successfully growing in the home and under light culture. A can't miss!

Our next ZOOM meeting is scheduled for **Wednesday, February 3, 2021 at 7:00pm**. As mentioned earlier, the virtual meeting room will

be open at 6:45pm, for those that want to log onto ZOOM early.

As always, I look forward to seeing you all there.

Cheers,

Jaymie Santiago



Shirley Li's Sophronitis Cernua

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Meetings, 7:00pm, Zoom Meetings are held the first Wednesday of the month.

Feb:

Topic: CJOs Monthly Zoom Meeting / George

Wallace: A Night with George

Time: Feb 3, 2021 07:00 PM Eastern Time (US and Canada)

Join Zoom Meeting:

<https://zoom.us/j/92091555736?pwd=QlBiNWR1T0JjemFsREJOZ09FRIMxQT09>

Meeting ID: 920 9155 5736

Passcode: 055056

When the pandemic is over the meetings will be held at the Johnson Education Center (D&R Greenway Land Trust) One Preservation Place Princeton, NJ 08540

Sept: Greg Griffis – Tolumnia

gregorygriffis.com

Oct: Wayne Hollenbach

Catasetums

<http://www.wadesorchids.com/>

Nov: Richard Ho - Novelty Phal's

[North Jersey Orchid Society](http://NorthJerseyOrchidSociety.com)

Dec: David Rosenfeld "Who Were These Guys"

Jan: Kim Feddersen Fair Orchids –

Paph's

fairorchids@aol.com

Feb: George Wallace 'A Night With George'. A talk on how I grow with automated setups, terrariums, and LED lighting (with DLI).

March: TBA

Apr: TBA

May: TBA

June: TBA

Officers and Committees:

President - Jaymie Santiago

jaymie.santiago@ymail.com

Vice President - Vacant

Treasurer - Rachel Lemke:

rachel.lemcke@gmail.com

Membership Secretary -

Luanne Arico

larico@comcast.net

Corresponding/Recording Secretary -

Tobie Parnett

tparnett@gmail.com

Editor Newsletter - Ed Frankel

Edsharkf@yahoo.com

Members Virtual Show Table

Jim Murtha



Blc. Chia Lin



Lc Chiou Jye Chen 'Kitten Face'



Lisa Taylor Gallis 'Nora'



rlc Lawless Romeo 'Delight'

Shirley Li



Sophronitis Cernua



Onc Twinkle 'Pink Profusion'



Bulb. Elizabeth Ann

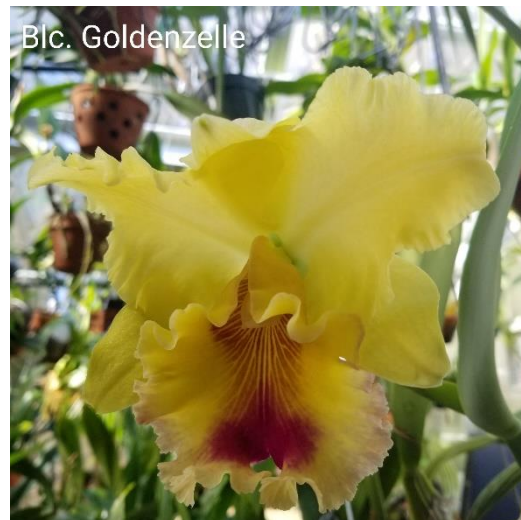


Onc sotoanum

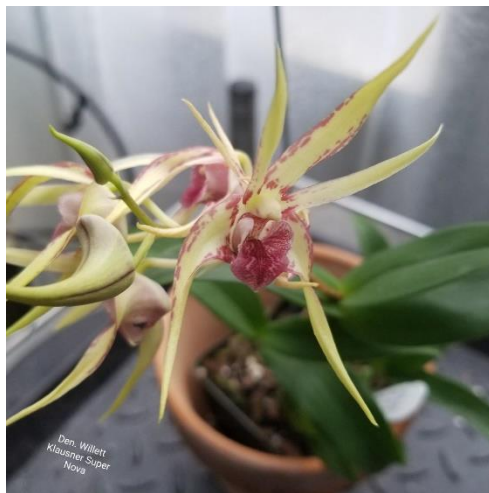
Anne Skalka



BC Edna 'Summit'



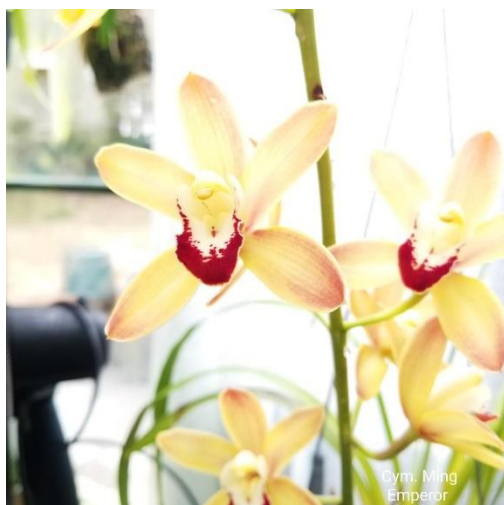
Blc Goldenzelle



Den Willett Klausner Nova



C. Purple Doll x Rth Alpha Plus Nugget



Cym Ming Emperor

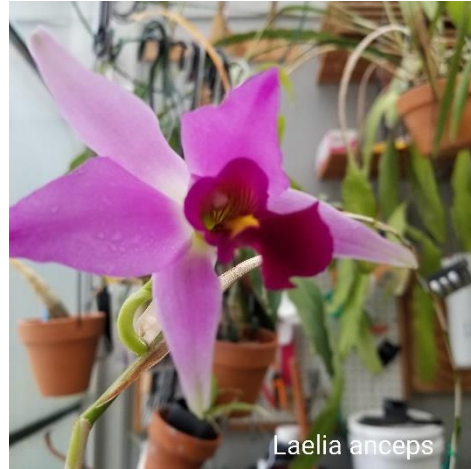


Blc Lily Marie Almas

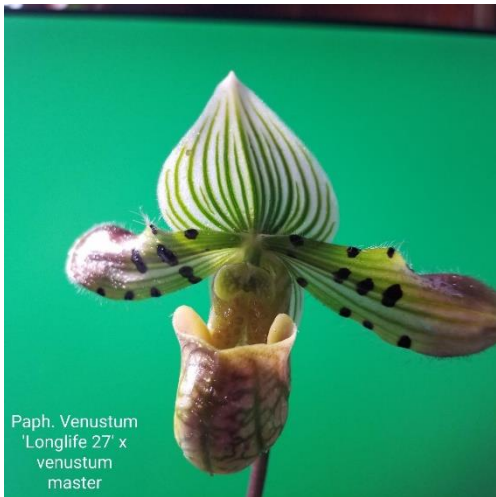
Anne Skalka (Continued)



George King Serendipity



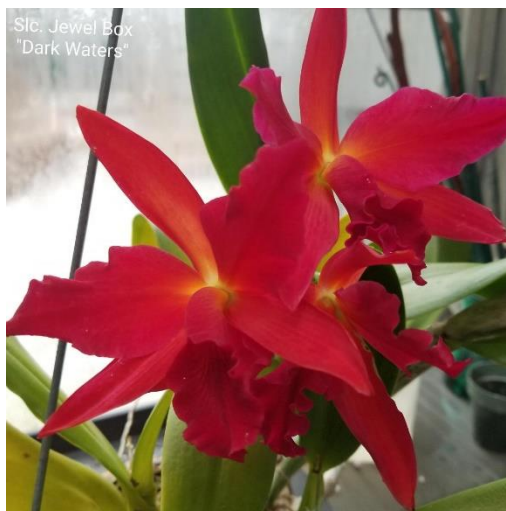
Laelia anceps



Paph Venustum 'Longlife 27' x venustum master



Stelis Morganii



Slc Jewel Box 'Dark Waters'

Renee Jolley



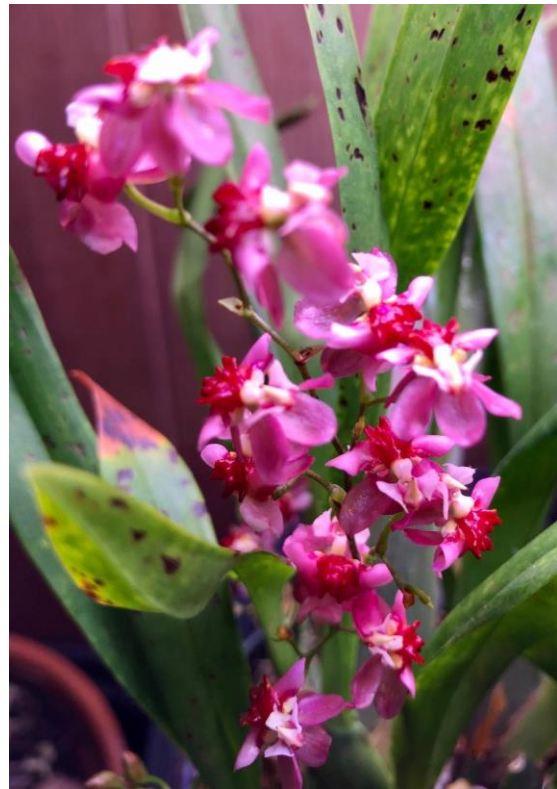
Bc. Maikai Mayumi



Cymb. Eye Candy



masdevallia confetti



Onc. Twinkle

Ed and Pam Frankel



NOID



Den Aridang green



NOID



Onc Sweet Sugar 'Kalandar'



NOID

Ed and Pam Frankel (cont.)



Blc love Blush 'Love Blush'
x pot Burana Love 'SVO' AM/AOS



LC Spring Fires 'Lenette #3'
x pot Martha Clarke 'Amazing'

Roz Greenberg



Enc. chlororleuca

Ons Hilo Firecracker 'New Year'



Membership Report - January 2021

As Membership Secretary, I am happy to report we increased our ranks by 8 during the months of December and January. Please welcome back old timers David Carrick and John & Ginny Harmon. And, thanks to Anne Skalka's online *Introduction to Orchids* class, we recruited Hedy Rogers, Pat Kraft, Terry Adams, and Judith Johnson. Finally, our newest member, Matt Pagano, found us through our website! We now have a total of 56 members including family members.

Luanne Arico

CJOS Membership Secretary



Matt Pagano with his Holiday Orchid selection

How Do You Grow?

Each month, I would like to show a member's growing methods/conditions. We started with ours. Please send me pictures of your growing conditions (summer/winter) edsharkf@yahoo.com No submission this month. Let's get some pictures of your growing space.

Don't forget to send me your pictures of your blooming plants for the next newsletter! Edsharkf@yahoo.com

American Orchid Society



Let's Grow Together!



AOS Speakers Day



American Orchid Society
Education. Conservation. Research.

SPECIAL EVENT ANNOUNCEMENT - MARK YOUR CALENDARS

THE AOS IS EXCITED ABOUT HOLDING OUR FIRST ON LINE ORCHID SPEAKER'S DAY

ALL ABOUT ORCHID CULTURE

Join us online Saturday, February 06, 11:00 A.M. EST

Let's Rid Ourselves of the Winter Doldrums. Spend the Day Learning More about Growing Orchids

- ♦ **GROWING MINIATURES** 11:00 – 11:45 a.m. **Kristen Uthus** from NEW WORLD ORCHIDS
- ♦ **BRAZILIAN HABITATS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON CULTURE** 12:00—12:45 p.m. **Francisco Miranda** from MIRANDA ORCHIDS
- ♦ **THOSE PESKY BUGS** 1:00—1:45 p.m. **Ron McHatton**, AOS CHIEF SCIENCE OFFICER
- ♦ **GROWING HEALTHY PAPHS** 2:00-2:45 p.m. **Dave Sorokowsky** from PAPH PARADISE
- ♦ **SECRETS OF GROWING DENDROBIUMS** 3:00-3:45 p.m. **Alan Koch** from GOLD COUNTRY ORCHIDS

REGISTER NOW: \$30 ON LINE <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/194905340406754830>

All registrants entered to win RAFFLES on the ORCHID WHEEL OF CHANCE!



Please support the AOS and join. AOS.org

CULTIVATION



Orchid Questions & Answers

by Sue Bottom,
sbottom15@gmail.com

Q1. One of my Cattleya flowers looks splotchy. It looks questionable to me, could this be because of a virus or disease?

A1. That sure looks like color break on that orchid, which would suggest Odontoglossum Ringspot Virus or ORSV. It's a shame, cause it's a beautiful flower otherwise. Kiss it goodbye.



Q2. I was reading about fungal problems and noticed that many of my cattleyas have leaves that are becoming mottled. I have attached pictures for examples of what I am seeing. I am concerned that most of my cattleya plants are diseased.



A2. Leaf mottling is typically caused by one of three things:
1 - Scale, turn the leaf over to make sure you don't have the dreaded boisduval scale on your cattleya.
2 - Fungal Infection, turn the leaf over and see if you see tiny dots or blotches of dots, the spores.
3 - Magnesium deficiency, which is what I suspect you have and what I had for many years.

Our water is very magnesium deficient and most fertilizers do not contain magnesium. Magnesium is an essential component of chlorophyll, that's what turns the leaves green. During extremes of heat and cold, the chlorophyll can degrade and give you that mottled appearance. I add magnesium sulfate, Epsom salts, to my fertilizer solution. Some people apply it in the spring and fall, others apply it monthly. I give mine Epsom salts every time I fertilize, which is every time I water. If you use 1/4 tsp/gal fertilizer, add 1/4 tsp/gal Epsom salts at the same time. The only caveat is you can't mix Epsom salts with a concentration solution of CalMag fertilizer, but with a CalMag fertilizer you shouldn't have to add supplemental magnesium.

Q3. I have a giant Dinema polybulbon mounted on cork. It was outside all summer, but now that it's in the greenhouse, I realize that the cork is inhabited by something that is creating copious tiny castings. I've got a new piece of cork, and I guess I can re-mount the plant, but I'm worried that the critters will move into the new cork with the plant, and also move into my other mounts. I found info about steaming and baking the cork, but I can't do that with the plants on it!

A3. That looks like frass from dry wood termites. You might try soaking the mount for an hour in a strong solution of imidacloprid, say double strength. That's not the strength they use to treat foundations, etc. for termites, but it's probably as strong as you'd want to try with your orchids. I don't think the termites will go after your plants, but of course you don't really want a colony of termites anywhere close to your house.



CULTIVATION



What's Wrong with My Orchid? by Dr. Courtney Hackney

There is an old joke among seasoned orchid hobbyists that the best growers are the ones that have killed the most orchids. It is also obvious that those that grow orchids as a hobby are also extremely persistent and do not accept failure. Most people that acquire an orchid or two give up when

their orchid does not grow and bloom right away. A plant that does not grow and flower when placed on a windowsill, however, likely challenges those reading this column.

Each time I visit a hobbyist, both new and experienced, there are always a few plants brought out with a request of "what is wrong with this plant". Occasionally, the answer is obvious when scale or mealybugs can be seen under leaves. Most of the time, however, my answer is a best guess based upon what the plant is telling me. Limp leaves on a phal suggest that there is a problem related to water. Mushy media with the plant say that the plant has lost its roots. Crusty deposits of salt on the surface of dry media tell the story of too little water or water containing high levels of solids in the water. More than half of the plants presented to me fall into one of these categories.

Often such plants were purchased from the plant sections of large stores, but such plants also come from orchid nurseries as well. Many times I am told that the ailing orchid was growing among many others that were prospering while this one was not. How can this be, is the usual admonition.

All orchid plants are not created equal. Some grow and flower better than others under similar conditions. Experienced growers often forget that they sold or traded some of their first orchid acquisitions; plants that grew well, but were less than ideal when it came to flower quality.

Mericlones or hybrids from proven parents generally replace those discarded plants. The fact that these new plants did not prosper under the same conditions confuses the orchid hobbyist. Commercial growers have known this for many years and solve the dilemma by discarding plants growing poorly under their conditions. Even chance tetraploid phal seedlings may be discarded because they grow more slowly. It is difficult to watch dozens of orchid seedlings being thrown into a garbage can. The nurturing gene in most orchid hobbyists is alive and well and wants



to save every single orchid plant. Save your growing space for orchids that grow well under your conditions. Do not be afraid of trying new types of orchids, but be willing to throw away failures.



Well-grown orchid plants have a sort of momentum, an excess of energy when the plant is storing more sunlight and nutrients than it is using. A new plant in this condition placed in your growing area has energy to allow it to adapt to its new conditions or to flower. Once an orchid has flowered some of that momentum is lost. The same loss of momentum occurs when an orchid is repotted, moved into new growing conditions, is attacked by scale, etc. It may take many years to get that momentum back into a plant once it is lost. Diseases, especially viruses, use a plant's resources and prevent it from growing as fast as it might. Such plants may never regain their momentum, but will linger for many years taking both space and your time.

Many mericlones available in the market today harbor such viruses, but do not show any signs. As soon as the plant flowers or is moved into less than ideal conditions, the momentum is lost and the virus catches up. Suddenly, such plants grow more slowly and show virus symptoms where none existed before.

Orchids that grow poorly challenge hobbyists. Indeed, the purchase of hard-to grow species and hybrids is what keeps orchidists fascinated by the hobby. As you learn about each type of orchid do not be afraid of discarding a clone that has ceased to be vigorous. You may be able to bring it back in a couple of years, but it is easier to get a new plant and begin again using the knowledge gained on the last one. That is what makes a good orchid grower.

Note: Dr. Courtney Hackney wrote a monthly column of his orchid growing tips for about 20 years; we are reprinting some you might have missed, this one from January 2004.

Fair Orchids The Slipper Grid

		Light reqmt	Temp	Water when
sub-genus Paphiopedilum <i>Single flowered</i> <i>barbigerum, boxallii, charlesworthii, coccineum, druryi, exul, fairrieianum, gratrixianum, helenae, henryanum, hermannii, hirsutissimum, insigne, markianum, tigrinum, tranlienianum, villosum & their hybrids</i>		 Like Phalaenopsis year round.	Interm	Moist
sub-g Sigmatopetalum (Barbatun <i>Maudiae types</i> <i>acmodontum, appletonianum, argus, barbatum, bourgainvilleanum, bullenianum, callosum, ciliolare, dayanum, fowliei, hennisianum, hookerae, javanicum, lawrenceanum, mastersianum, mohrianum, papuanum, purpuratum, sangii, schoseri, sukhakulii, superbiens, tonsum, urbanianum, venustum, violascens, wardii, wentworthianum & their hybrids</i>			Interm+	Moist
sub-genus Brachypetalum <i>Succulents/white flowers</i> <i>bellatulum, concolor, godefroyae, leucochilum, niveum, thaianum & their hybrids</i>			Interm+	DRY
sub-genus Parvisepalum <i>Balloon slippers</i> <i>armeniicum, delenatii, emersonii, hangianum, malipoense, micranthum, vietnamense & their hybrids</i>			Varies	Varies
sub-genus Cochlopetalum <i>Sequential multi-florals</i> <i>chamberlainianum, glaucophyllum, liemianum, primulinum, victoria-mariae, victoria-reginae& their hybrids</i>			Interm+	Moist
sub-genus Polyantha <i>Simultaneous multi-florals</i> <i>adductum, dianthum, gigantifolium, glanduliferum, haynaldianum, kolopakingii, lowii, ooii, parishii, philippinense, platyphyllum, praestans, randsii, rothschildianum, sanderianum, stonei, supardii, wilhelminae & their hybrids</i>		Like Cattleya <i>but move to lower light when buds show.</i>	Interm+	Moist
Mexipedium <i>xerophyticum</i>		 Like Cattleya	Interm+	Moist
Phragmipedium	<i>caudatum, sargentianum, longifolium & their hybrids</i>		Interm	Moist
	<i>All others</i>			Stand In Water



These two genera are Old World (Paphs) & New World (Phrags) 'cousins'. Paphs flowers last 6-12 weeks. Phrags flowers last abt 2 weeks, but most bloom sequentially with many flowers on each spike. The two groups have very similar requirements, and are easily grown together. There are some minor differences, so it is necessary to define the sub-groups:

- P1** *Fairrieanum*, *insigne*, *helenae*, *villosum* and their hybrids, incl. complex hybrids (aka 'Bulldog' types).
- P2** Maudiae types: *Barbatum*, *callosum*, *sukhakulii*, *venustum*, *wardii* and their hybrids.
- P3** *Brachypetalum* *Bellatulum*, *concolor*, *niveum*, *godefroyae*, *leucochilum* & *thaianum*.
- P4** *Parvisepalum* *Armeniacum*, *delenatii*, *emersonii*, *hangianum*, *malipoense*, *micranthum*
- P5** *Cochlopetalum* Sequential multi-florals (*primulinum*, *chamberlainianum*, *liemieanum*, etc.)
- P6** Multi-Florals *Dayanum*, *haynaldianum*, *lowii*, *rothschildianum*, *sanderianum*, etc.
- P8** *Phragmipedium* *Caudatum*, *sargentianum*, *longifolium* & their hybrids
- P9** All other *Phragmipedium* species and their hybrids.

HUMIDITY:

40-60% relative humidity suits the slippers fine. This can be achieved with a humidity tray (pan with pebbles & 1/2" of water) when growing in the house.

LIGHT:

P1-P5 need low light, similar to *Phalaenopsis* (1,000-1,500 foot candles).

P6-P9 need higher light, similar to *Cattleya* (2,500-3,500 foot candles).

TEMPERATURE:

P1, P8 & P9 are intermediate = 55-90°F (13-32°C).

P2, P3, P5 & P6 prefer temperatures 5-10°F (3-6°C) warmer than the others.

P4: Look up each species. Some come from a warm & humid environment. Some need those conditions in summer, but require cool, bright & rather dry conditions in winter (*micranthum*).

In north/central NJ plants can be outdoors from Memorial Day through Oct 1-15 (depending on how cold

it gets at night).

WATERING:

- P3 group:** Need to dry out between waterings.
- P4 group:** Check each species, some vary seasonally.
- P1, 2, 5 & 6:** Do NOT let these dry out. Drench when watering. Water again when still moist. Cut back only slightly in Dec-Jan.
- P8:** Similar to P1, but wants even more water.
- P9:** These plants do best when standing permanently in a tray with 2-3" deep water.

FERTILIZER:

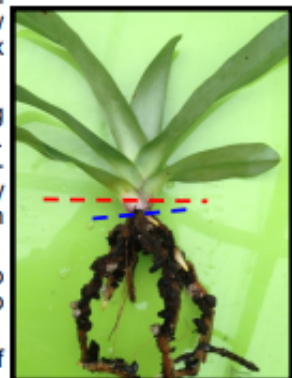
I use Peters 20:20:20 at slightly less than 1/2 dose every 2 weeks from Feb through October. Nov-Jan they only get a single application.

POTTING:

If the root crown (& roots) is visible, **the plant is too high in the pot**. The root crown (blue line) should be 3/8" below the surface of the potting mix (red line).

With heavy watering, the potting mix breaks down quickly. **Phrags** should be repotted every 12 months, and **Paphs** every 18-24 months, depending upon the condition of the potting mix.

- If you can push a finger into the potting mix, it is time to repot.
- You can repot at any time of the year, even if the plant is in bud or bloom (take care not to break the spike).



POTTING MIX:

You can use almost any mix (DON'T use ProMix). I use:

- Paphs < 3 1/2" pot:** Spaghnum + fine bark & charcoal, in 10:4:2 ratio
- Paphs 3 1/2" & up:** Waldor Paph mix (bark, charcoal, perlite & some coconut husk).
- Phrags** Same as for Paphs.

POTS:

I use exclusively plastic pots, as these hold moisture longer than clay pots. For Phrags, I usually use a relatively deep pot, and drill holes half way up the side to get air circulation in the upper half of the pot.

BUD INITIATION:

Requires 2-3 weeks with cooler night temperatures. If you grow outdoors in summer, this happens automatically in late September = blooms in February/March.

